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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Bookkeepers

uild see Adair's portable pen rack, at W. G. inston & Co.'s, Wood street. TTh8

New Sensation—Aromatic Furniture Polish.

reduces the most brilliant polish on all ids of furniture, cleans marble and imitan woods, gilt picture frames, etc., etc., dilg a perfume throughout the house in ich it is used, and rendering the atmoe of the sick room delightful. Sold only Jos. Fleming, Special Agent, 81 Market eet, corner of Diamond.

R. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Headache Pills

the most reliable and useful Pill for what y are recommended now before the public. cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Inability, feit, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Neuralgia, tiveness, &c., &c. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Proprietors, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. w

I Wish,

s one who has tested its merits, and who w of its speedy relief in personal experience, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT might come t universal use, as it merits the preference r all tonics of the day, and is splendid as a erage or table drink. MWS

"Astonishing but True."

hat Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Pow- is not only the *best* but the *cheapest* in rket. It is entirely free from any deleteri- substances, and compounded with such upulous exactness that the contents of each e are the same, and will produce the same ults every time. It is unsurpassed for biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c.—at once althy and nutritious. Grocers every where p it. MWF

Furniture for Sale.

everal suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil ish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, 1 135 Smithfield street. TuThS

Brooklyn Standard White Lead

overs more surface,
akes a whiter job,
more durable,
nd costs less money
than any other lead in the market,
re guarantee satisfaction or money refund-

ole agents for this brand,
McCARRAN & McKENNAN,
ruggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varhes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. Market street. Observe the *House covered ith red signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

ports on Pacific Railroads.

ew Order of Affairs in the Navy Department — Flutter Among Treasury Clerks—Gang of Counterfeiters Broken Up—Personal Matters.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1869.

Reports on Pacific Railroads.

here has been so many official reports out the Pacific railroads that the evidently ab- the country on the subject, as indicated by vate telegrams received here yesterday today, is hardly a matter of wonder. The ort of Hoxie as government director, though nted since General Grant became Presi- t, was made during the regime of Mr. nson, and the report of Gen. Warren and ochairs, filed about six weeks ago, and ab- ected for the press on the 27th of last month, s also made under instructions issued by Johnson. One of Gen. Grant's earliest s after he became President was to designate neral Warren, James T. Wilson and Isaac Morris as Commissioners to examine the oute line and make a report thereupon. rom the investigations, and the conclusions h the evident purpose of creating a sensa- n, forthwith rushed them into print. Gen. rren and Mr. Wilson have been over the ific Railroads since the meeting of Congress, ut it is supposed that the time for making ir final report on the completed work. ne of the Government officials know when will be received, though, as letters have n coming here to Gen. Warren for two or ee days, it is presumed that he will arrive ore a great while. What conclusion these gentlemen have reached is not known to one but Mr. Morgan, who confidently ass- , that they would not concur in his sweep- censure.

Secretary Robeson

t for home this morning, to put his private airs in order, and will return next Monday. is giving close personal attention to the du- s of his new position, with the evident de- mination to master them as soon as possible, and creates a favorable impression upon with whom he comes in contact. His first ter, addressed to Goldsborough in answer an application for the position of Chief Clerk of the Department. For instance, der the old order of things, when officers re to be detailed to any vessel, it was the uction for the medical director to detail such ons; the ordnance bureau ordnance officers; o pay bureau paymasters, and other bureaus her officers. The Secretary conceives that a ip ought to be equipped by the most efficient ly and with more harmony, if they are all tailed by one person, subject to the Secreta- 's approval, and has issued the necessary or- s to carry it into effect in this behalf.

The Guillotine.

There was a sense what excited state of feel- g among the Treasury clerks to-day. Over ty-five additions to the force already been ade since the first of April, but the clerks ve a strong conviction that a good many reare to be made to-morrow at the close of e fiscal year, and that the manner in which e appointment clerk was going about to-day d conferring with the heads of bureaus was cepted as proof conclusive that a number of ese heads are to be made off to-morrow eve- g or Thursday morning. The excitement s greatest in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

The Treasury detectives have just succeeded breaking up a gang of counterfeiters on g Island. A considerable quantity of plates, esses, dies, &c., were seized, and have been warded to this city.

Personal Items.

Secretary Fish left for New York to-night, to gone a week, and Commissioner Delano goes f on Tuesday to be absent ten days.

Treasurer Spinner returned from the North -day.

Third Auditor Clark is quite ill in this city.

Postmaster Johnson came over here to-night for e first time since his return from England.

The ex-doorkeeper of the White House dined th A. J. this afternoon by invitation, and ey had a jolly time together.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Surveyor General Babcock, of Kansas, in a tter to President Grant, dated June 29, says ov. Harvey had visited in person all the set- ments where Indian depredations were re- ntly committed, and ascertained that more an thirty persons in all have been killed. gent Hoag places the number at about enty. At the time of the outbreak four surve- ying parties were in the field. All had re- rned. Two of them report that they saw no dians. The third party say they were at- cked by a small band, which fled after e surveying party had fired four or ee shots. All the surveying rties were frightened, and decline returning the direction of the present. The Indians are not mbined, and do not intend to bring on a neral war. There are several small bands uring the country, and intend to kill and under without taking too many chances, ttle and horses are the principal danger from ese parties. General Schofield has comparae- ely troops for the extent of the country. The Governor of Kansas therefore ks the President for additional troops. He ey cannot be furnished, then he requests au- ority to raise a regiment of volunteers, and urvey or General Babcock thinks is the proper

NO SPEECH.

In anticipation of a speech from ex-Presi- nt Johnson, a small number of persons were ttracted to his hotel last night, but there was serenade or other demonstration up to half- st eleven.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

It is understood the object of the visit of everly Johnson to Washington is to have a nal settlement of his account with the State partment.

ADDRESS.

Hon. James A. Garfield delivered an address his evening to the graduating pupils of the nsolidation Business College.

The NEW YORK *Commercial* says: There are asons for expecting that a portion of the large nount of the currency now hoarded in the outh may be early returned, to remain until removing of the new cotton crop. This ason the South has not bought its goods, to the summer trade, to the same extent upon sh as of late years, and it has consequently w a large amount of standing indebtedness to the North; which, so far as it exceeds e proceeds of cotton and produce, must be mitted against in currency during the next w weeks.

EDITORIAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 29—8 P. M.

At the open board this afternoon there was a mode- ate investment in the grain market, and prices re unchanged from last night's closing. Spring wheat ere as $1 19@$1 20, seller July; $1 20@1 21, seller ugust; closing at inside figures. Corn sold at 86c, seller July. Provisions neglected. In the ening nothing was done, and prices were nominal- as above.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 29.—Ashes quiet; lower; western ining and leachers, $6 25@7; amber western, $6 50@7; ched inactive, unrefined and decidedly lower; sales 1 bbls; No. 2 Chicago at $1 30@1 30½; No. 1 do at 29, and 10,000 No. 2 Chicago at $1 29, closing firmer, ern nominal at 76c. Oats dull; held at 46c. Pork ier; heavy mess $23 50. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Highwines steady; sales 50 bbls at 91c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 29.—Beef cattle—receipts e market very dull; sales of extra at $9 75@10 00; rst quality $9 25@9 75; second quality $11 00@11 50; ird quality $8 50@9 25. Sheep and lambs—re- ipts 7,000; sales at 8@8¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton—demand moder- e; middling 29½c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 120 bales; ports 2,000 bales. Sugar declining; common 9@9½c; ir 10@10½c; choice prime 10½@10¾c. Molasses firmer; fair 50@52c; choice prime 56@56½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 29.—Cotton market quiet; low ddling 29c; ordinary 26c; stock 800 bales.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On Monday Julia Gebbs and Ella Woodson, both colored, jealousy being the cause, fought a duel in Richmond, Va., with clubs, seconds being present, Ellen was so badly injured that she died on the field.

There is now no United States vessels of war in the Cuban waters. The Yantic is at Aspinwall, the Gettysburg at Hayti, and the Nipsic has been detailed. Most of the vessels have gone home.

General Dix is reported as saying that President Grant has fallen at last into the hands of the politicians, and though he may mean well he cannot resist the influence around him. His appointments have been disappointments, and unless he retrieves himself soon his ruin is accomplished.

Wm. H. Seward left Promontory for San Francisco Monday afternoon. He declined an invitation from Sacramento to attend the celebration on July 4th, in that city.

A heavy shock of an earthquake at Seattle and Olympia, Washington Territory, Sunday, created considerable alarm among the people. There was no damage to buildings.

Captain James Roberts, United States Deputy Marshal, in attempting to enforce the revenue laws upon one Jack Runold, a distiller in Knox county, Kentucky, was persistently resisted by Runold and his confederates, who resorted to arms. Roberts defended himself and inflicted probably fatal wounds upon Runold, who was carried off by some of his associates.

Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, intends to appoint the following gentlemen Railroad Commissioners: J. C. Converse, of Boston, three years; E. Appleton, of Reading, two years; Charles T. Davis, Jr., of Boston, one year. Colonel Gardner Tufts, of Lynn, has been appointed Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities.

It is stated that the steamer Catharine Whiting, which was seized by Government vessels, was used as a decoy, for while the officials were watching her movements with several revenue cutters the real expedition embarked on another steamer, and safely departed. Marshal Barlow reiterates his statement that no expedition has left New York within the week. When the officers seized the Catharine Whiting, there were no Cubans on board except several Greeneria, who was arrested.

A Denver dispatch says that two hundred thousand cross-ties for the Denver Pacific Railroad have been floated down Cache le Poudre river, and that one hundred thousand more are coming down. The contract for the ties for the first sixty-five miles of the road will be completed July 5th.

The steamer Narragansett arrived at Key West on Monday, with several cases of yellow fever on board. She sailed for the North. American interests require the immediate reinforcement of the squadron in the vicinity of Cuba.

Discoveries of rich silver mines between White Pine and the head of navigation in Colorado, is announced. A ledge from three to thirty feet wide of very rich ore in abundance. There is good water all along the location of the mines is not far from the line of survey of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Prominent merchants are considering the propriety of calling a mass meeting and organizing measures for the protection of the Chinese immigrants, who are daily arriving in California.

Information from the principal grain districts of California indicates that the crops, though late are below the average yield per acre. A considerable portion, either through thinness or rust, will not pay to harvest. In Oregon the crops are said to be in any previous year, except in the Walla Walla region.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a special from Green River City, Wyoming, dated Monday, which says: One of the members of the celebrated Powell exploring party has just reached this point, having escaped almost incredible hardships, out of a canoe of the Colorado. He reported that the whole party, except himself, perished while attempting to cross the rapids. He had recorded, aboard of the ill-fated bark witnessed the frightful disaster which left him alone floating helplessly on the current. He is without supplies and almost without hope. Not daring to leave the stream lest he should fall lost, he ascended the bank to this point, the crossing of the Pacific railroad, and was received such attention as he requires. To this the *Republican* appends the following editorial note: The fact that the dispatch fails to give the name of the survivor of the expedition, leads us to hope that other survivors may have been told by some half starved inquirer, who would be entitled to equal honor. Let us hope it is possible, even, perhaps, probable. If half the stories of travelers are true, the flanks of the Colorado can only be crossed by birds.

At Springfield, Tenn., yesterday, S. H. Benton was killed by Capt. J. R. Simpson. Benton received five shots, and instantly died. Simpson gave himself up, and was confidently said to be all right.

The loss of depositors by the robbery of the Ocean bank of Brooklyn, is believed to exceed half a million of dollars. That of the bank itself is a little over fifty thousand dollars, and in addition to $25,000 in negotiable bonds, upon which the bank had made loans.

Hon. Wm. Gray died at the residence in Detroit yesterday morning. Mr. **Gray** was born at Cion Morris, in the County of Mayo, Ireland, July 6, 1819, and came to Michigan in 1840. He studied the profession of law there, and on his admission took a high stand as an advocate, and for many years has been considered one of the most eloquent members of the bar in that State. He was elected Mayor of Detroit, and by **John Gray**, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, and now member of Parliament for the Mansion city; of Wilson Gray, late Attorney General of Australia, and now one of the Judges of New Zealand, and brother-in-law of Wm. McCullough Torrens, member of Parliament from Dunbarton, Scotland. Mr. Gray has held the responsible position of counsel in Detroit of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the past six years that of counsel of the city government. He leaves a wife and three sons to mourn his loss. He died in full communal ty regretted. All of the Courts at once adjourned on the announcement of his death.

The work was commenced yesterday of constructing a new telegraph line from Boston to Duxbury, to connect with the French cable.

Judge Giles, of Baltimore, has signed a decree of condemnation and forfeiture against the steamship Cuba for smuggling cigars. The owners have appealed.

The dwelling of John Conklin, at Claverack, N. Y., was struck by lightning on Monday, and his wife and two other persons injured, though not seriously.

A rumor was circulated in New York yesterday afternoon of the arrest of Colonel Ryan. Several other leaders of the Cuban expedition are to be arrested. Colonel Roger A. Pryor will, it is said, be indicted for attempting to violate the neutrality laws. General Goicouria has been held to bail in $5,000 to answer the charge against him, and $5,000 to Keep the peace. Some say the expedition has actually gone to sea on the Quaker City, while the United States authorities assert positively it is under surveillance within two hundred miles of New York.

The Cornell University commencement exercises will end to-morrow. Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine lectured Monday evening on Modern Engineering. Applications for admission to the university are numerous.

The storm of Monday afternoon was very severe on Connecticut, and especially in the northwestern towns. There are rumors of extensive damages to roads and bridges.

Joe Wormald, champion of England, challenges any man in America to fight him in Canada for $5,000.

General Cluseret, expelled from France, was a passenger on the Favorite.

The bark Harriet Lievesly was sunk yesterday in a collision with the steamer Hammonia. One of the crew was lost.

News has been received of the explosion of a powder magazine on Somberero, a guano Island, in the West Indies, on the 31st of May. Seven men were instantly killed and some twenty wounded.

Governor Randolph has appointed Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City, Attorney General of New Jersey, vice Geo. M. Robeson, appointed Secretary of the Navy.

Gooding's jewelry store, on Washington street, Boston, was robbed yesterday of $2,000 worth of diamond rings. The bank, express, house, insurance and public offices of Boston were closed yesterday on account of the Harvard commencement.

A party which proposes making a preliminary survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left San Francisco on Monday for Portland, Oregon, and Olympia, Washington Territory, accompanied by Thomas W. Canfield, General Agent of the Company. After examining the bays and harbors of Puget's Sound, the party will proceed to Walla Walla, thence northeasterly to Cantonment Pelly, and thence take up Columbia to Montana, passing by Deer Lodge Valley to Gallatin city, Helena and Cadet and Mullen Pass to the Rocky Mountains. After exploring the passes and Upper Yellow Stone, the party will go down the Missouri river to Fort Clark, where they expect to meet another expedition from Lake Superior.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine met at Bangor yesterday, and nominated C. P. Kimball for Governor, but he declined, and Gen. Franklin Smith was chosen instead. Resolutions were adopted favoring free trade, State rights, taxation of bonds, &c.

The pitcher of the Pastime Base Ball Club, of Baltimore, had his leg broken in a game with the Olympics, of Washington City, yesterday afternoon.

At a Republican meeting in Richmond, Va., yesterday, a white Republican dissented from one of the speakers, when he was set upon by negroes and severely beaten.

The vote on lay representation in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Toledo, resulted in 103 votes in favor to 79 against.

John Conness fell dead at the corner of Sterling and South streets, Memphis, on Monday, from sun stroke.

The Fifteenth amendment yesterday passed the Senate Judiciary House, and is the Senate's special order for to-morrow.

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A notorious horse thief was found hung three miles from Shawnee, Kansas, on Sunday last.

The bodies of two persons drowned by the flood in Kansas, floated past Kansas City last evening, and three are reported fished out at the State line bridge. The rain storm still continues.

Half a million worth of real estate was sold at auction in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Dominican Senate has declared Gen. Luperon and the crew of the steamer Telegrafo pirates. The people of Puerto Plata and Samana refused to receive Luperon, who has issued a proclamation of rebellion. The Dominican troops remain faithful to President Baez. The *Boletin Official* reports that the provinces of Cibos, Seybo and Samana are tranquil. More troops are needed, but large numbers of citizens are offering their services to defend the frontier.

The testimonial to Gilmore at the Coliseum, Boston, was very successful in numbers present and general excellence of performance. Gilmore will realize about $25,000 from the benefit.

General Canby issued an order yesterday extending the stay law to January 1, 1870, in all cases where one year's interest on the debt is paid before August next, but allowing executions to be levied in cases where such interest is not paid.

The State Temperance Convention of Maine, nominated N. G. Hitchborn for Governor, and appointed delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, August 1st. The prohibition resolution of the Republican State Convention was almost unanimously tabled.

The commencement exercises of Harvard College attracted many visitors. The literary exercises were recorded close attention and much applause. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon John G. Palfry and Gov. Claflin.

An entire car load of calves and sheep were found to be dead from suffocation, occasioned by close packing, on the Morris and Essex road, at Newark, N. J., yesterday.

The cacusion of Louisville officials arrived in Cincinnati yesterday, and had an informal dinner at the Spencer House. They will spend to-day in sight-seeing.

Monday is to be celebrated as a holiday in Cincinnati.

Union Chapel and Morris Chapel (M. E.), Cincinnati, are to be united under the name of St. Paul's.

A bombshell exploded in Wolf's Rolling Mill, at Newport, Ky., on Monday, wounding two men.

A man named Downey, arraigned in Newport, Ky., Monday, was shot and dangerously wounded while in court, the ball passing through his head, by a brother of the girl on whom he was charged with committing a rape.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt that an expedition consisting of four hundred men, destined for Cuba, sailed from New York Saturday night.

The Nangatuck (N. H.) Railroad was greatly damaged by the torrents Monday, embankments and track being carried away in many places, interrupting travel. Page & Keeney's paper mill, at Litchfield, was badly injured. At Wolcottville $50,000 damage was occasioned to factories, and some will be stopped a month. A tributary river and tributaries are greatly swollen, bridges and dams swept away, and in the village of West Torrington a channel forty feet wide was cut by the freshet.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Correspondence Between the Sabbatarians and the Germans—The Fourth to be Celebrated.

The Committee appointed by the public meeting, held in Allegheny on June 24th, 1869, for the purpose of conferring with the leaders of the proposed celebration of the Fourth of July, on sunday next, beg to state that they had an interview with the Committee of Arrangements, were courteously received, and had a frank discussion of the question at issue.

Subsequently, the following correspondence passed between us.

The committee of citizens appointed by a meeting held in Allegheny June 18th, 1869, to confer with the committee of arrangements of citizens who propose celebrating the coming 4th of July, on great national holiday, on the Sabbath, and to demonstrate against the same in doing, would respectfully present the following considerations to said Germania Society, their recognized committee:

We understand that the Indian men, actuated by Christian principles, and to represent the views and feelings of the Christian community of Allegheny, assembled on the Sabbath day, both as an appointment of God, and can but regard the Sabbath as a memorial of the creation of the law of God which requires the Sabbath to be kept holy, we are free to say that we claim for ourselves, religious liberty, to worship God or not worship, obey His commands or disobey them, and if we do not submit for a moment that any man has a right to disturb us in the exercise of our rights so long as we injure no one in the premises. You say that no religious sentiment should enter into this question, but we differ from you. Washington's farewell address for this sentiment: "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." We do claim, however, that from the first formation of our government the Christian Sabbath has been recognized as a day of rest from all labor, and protected by special legislation; that this law and protection has been sanctioned and approved by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania; that the Fourth of July is a day of the people of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and this entire county of Allegheny. We claim, moreover, that the Fourth of July is an American holiday, national in its character, embracing within its scope no religious or conservance political and national rather than religious, hence it is right and proper to wholly incongruous with the quiet of the Sabbath; that the law of the land, as well as the common law of the land, and by special legislation, consequently when the Fourth of July shall have fallen on the Sabbath, it has always been observed on that day, by the general consent of the legal holiday. This fact we hold is incontrovertible. We further claim that the proposed demonstration of the Fourth of July next, on the Sabbath, July the 4th, will be a violation of our rights as citizens to the enjoyment of the Lord's Sabbath, and jeopardize the peace of the community. That it will be the cause of serious antagonisms, personal and of races, which of all things are to be avoided in a Republican government. That it will be a violation of the laws, whose province it is to govern. That other violations of the Sabbath, in the shape of base ball, &c., have been thrown over in silence and without public censure, and we hold, will not justify a violation of the Sabbath but an insult to our national independence. That we are not prepared to acquiesce in the danger to which we have referred. The plea of patriotic motives, true or false, will not be accepted. The community will regard it as a direct and intended insult, religiously and politically. That we have the feelings and sentiments of the vast majority of the people of all denominations in Allegheny to support; they have been expressed through the press, through the meeting we represent, through the pulpit, and in the social circles of society, and by the authorities of the city where you propose making this demonstration. We ask you to follow the example of the Grand Army of the Republic, who but a few weeks since contemplated doing the same, but the sensibilities of our community in changing the time for the celebration to Monday were spared, and we all know how the citizens generally turned out not only to do honor to our noble, brave and patriotic soldiers but also to manifest their gratitude to the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic who so promptly responded to their wishes, thus manifesting regard for the law equal to the love of country shown when they risked their lives for the preservation of the same. We shall a similar appeal to you to change your day for demonstration to be made in vain? Will you sustain the position taken by the above such considerations as influenced that great organization to whom we have made reference? We impugn not your motives, we have no words of denunciation for you, we appeal to you as law abiding citizens, as Germans, as men, by yield the time fixed upon for the contemplated act. We enter against it our kind, but solemn, earnest protest, the solemn, earnest protest of nine-tenths of the community. We ask what we ask as our rights in the premises, nothing more, nothing less, and we pray you weigh well our words.

Before closing, we will say that we should you refuse to comply with our request so go on with your demonstration, that we will urge all parties whom we can influence to unite to avoid any and all acts or words on that day that would in any way tend to interfere with your procession or meetings, and should any disorder or disturbance arise from outside interference, that it will come from the class of persons who are ever ready to create disturbance, and not from the former, who are the abiding portion of the community whom we represent. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. SLAGLE,
JOHN PATTERSON,
THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
JAS. PARK, JR.

To Messrs. John S. Slagle, John P. Jennings, Thomas F. Hoskinson and James Park, Jr., Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication, which was handed in on the 26th inst., has been duly received and its contents carefully weighed by our committee.

We will not here enter into a lengthy argument on the abstract questions which might be brought to bear against the proposed celebration of our common national holiday. We are of the opinion that this anniversary should be celebrated in the same way as we celebrate our personal birthdays, on the very day and not one day before or after. We are further of the opinion that one day is too holy to celebrate the birth of a nation which, by the suppressed national conscience, is regarded as the Pharos of political and religious liberty. With Jesus of Nazareth we believe that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath.

You are kind enough to say that our patriotism in regard to this celebration was "bogus," only a pretext. It may be very true, but as others that which is not fair and justifiable, and we leave to you all the benefit of it. But we cannot pass over in silence and without most respectfully protest against it. With the single exception

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT visited Chicago last week for the first time. He is traveling a good deal just now; and reports credit him with undeveloped plans in the railroad world; and it is furthermore reported that the Commodore has of late cast an eye—perhaps two—towards Pittsburgh and some one or more of the railroads centering here. Who knows?

TO WHAT extent the recent rains have damaged the Western crops, is not known. Winter wheat, now ready for the harvest, will undoubtedly suffer not a little; but the corn will suffer most heavily, the rain having in many places drowned out the roots. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that it is scarcely possible that our corn crop should yield more than five-sixths or seven-eighths of the average, and much of that secured will be in such a condition that it will be best fitted for pig feed; hence the probabilities are that our next hog crop will be a full one." The pluvial visitation has already proved considerable of a bull in the grain market.

So long as the anti-war or Copperhead element rules the Democratic party, as it now does, just so long will that party furnish such supplies of folly as will continue to insure its defeat. We need not go beyond the borders of our own State for illustrations of this fact, but we have a more notable example in Kentucky than our local politics just now affords. GOLLADAY, a Democratic member of Congress from that State, has come out—to quote the language of that reliable organ, the Louisville *Courier*—"squarely in favor of reconstruction without any circumvention whatever." His speech on the subject, and taking this position, was delivered at Franklin, Kentucky, the other day, and was "frequently greeted with rounds of applause" from the assembled Democracy. It is a political gospel, of the "red hot" variety, and thoroughly in accordance with that cherished disciple, "Brick" POMEROY.

NOT alone in Pennsylvania are the Democrats arranging their State canvass for this fall with a view to the contingencies of the Presidential election of 1872. In Ohio, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* favors CARY's nomination for Governor, on a Democratic-workingmen's-greenback, or any other kind of a platform, and asserts that CARY this fall means PENDLETON in 1872. This view of the case, however, does not suit the entire Ohio family linked in the bonds of Democratic brotherhood. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* retorts that if the nomination and election of GEORGE H. PENDLETON for President in 1872 depends upon the nomination of SAM CARY as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869, then the chances for "Young Greenbacks" in 1872 are slim indeed. Our over-anxious Democratic friends in these arrangements for an election that will not take place for three years and four months, neglect the lessons of history. They teach us that this early intriguing for elections is not only the surest way to defeat the object in view, but is almost certain to prevent even the nomination hoped for, by the old fashioned alliance of less prominent candidates to kill off their strongest competitor. This lesson was taught "Young Greenbacks" in New York last July, to an extent his friends would do well to bear in mind.

SUNDAY AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The liberal and practical discourse of Rev. WM. H. LOCKE, of the Liberty Street (M. E.) Church, published this morning, will receive, we trust, a careful perusal from all who desire to satisfy themselves as to their duties and responsibilities on the Sunday question. Sunday is treated by Mr. LOCKE in its threefold capacity: as a day exempt from the ordinary labors, a day for the cultivation of the social and affectionate amenities of life, and a day for public worship. If we were called upon to criticise the discourse, the chief fault we would indicate, is that it does not sufficiently comprehend the wants of great masses of people congregated in large cities, and that these wants in the nature of things must rob a portion of the community of their day of rest. Thus: the street cars of this city and Allegheny, on a fair Sunday, possibly carry sixty thousand people, a good portion of whom use the cars in going to or coming from church. The running of these cars accommodates thousands, but it also robs a hundred or more of employees of their Sunday privileges and enjoyments. Has not this sacrifice become necessary in the progress of our people; as much so in fact as the services of the ferryman, who was wisely exempted from the provisions of our Sunday legislation?

But the part of the sermon to which we desire to direct special attention is the reference made to Sunday work by the employees of the newspaper press. Mr. LOCKE, by the occupation of his earlier life, had an ample opportunity of learning how distasteful Sunday work is to every one connected with the press, and he must also have some knowledge of the imperious demand of the public—churchmen and non-churchmen, ministers and laymen—that the work shall go on. It is time that this subject should be understood by the public; and when we assert that the demand for the product of the editor's, reporter's and printer's Sunday labor, comes principally from the very respectable gentlemen who are often loudest in denunciation of Sabbath desecration, we state a truth that may astonish some, but will be denied by no one conversant with the facts. It is not a secret that the church-going merchant and broker must have the freshest market and financial reports, procurable on Sunday, in his Monday morning's paper; but the demand for Sunday labor comes from those high on the road to ecclesiastical preferment. No inconsiderable part of the Sunday work performed by the reporters, proof readers and compositors on the COMMERCIAL, is done in getting ready for the press reports of sermons, anniversary meetings, missionary addresses, and church dedications held on Sunday. These reports are demanded by the religious public, and this same public, as we happen to know very well, is loud in its complaints should the quantity or quality of the Sunday work performed for their edification fall below a somewhat exaggerated estimate of the importance of the subject. We do not object to making these reports, and have always been glad to honor the drafts on our labors and space, made on behalf of church dignitaries and interesting religious ceremonials, although we must state that in doing so we oblige only a fraction, and not the mass of our readers.

We do not see any remedy for Sunday work on newspapers, unless we set the world back a few centuries, or sink it into non-action from midnight on Saturday until Monday morning. Mr. LOCKE's suggestion of the issue of all the daily papers on Sunday morning, and the omission of Monday's issue, would not meet the case. There would be demands for reports of religious anniversaries or the sermons of noted orators—detailed market quotations would be called for—the latest local and telegraph news must be had to feed the insatiable maw of American news mongering; and the upshot of the whole affair would be that a new brood of Monday papers would flash upon the town, and that in seeking to avoid Sunday work, we would not only lose our Sundays, but be forced to give up the Hebrew's day of rest now vouchsafed to us. The tendency is towards seven papers a week, and we cannot expect that Pittsburgh will long escape a demand that has dictated terms to the newspaper proprietors of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The fact is, newspapers are a necessity. They enter so much and so minutely into the concerns of life—social, business, political and religious—that the newspaper proprietor, be he derelict or backward, will very soon follow all. We have been conscious of this ever since a learned divine exhibited more chagrin at a synopsis of his discourse than he did sorrow at the announcement that it was only by Sunday labor we could give as much of his eloquence as we did. It will only be when the religious portion of the community cease their demands for the latest news on Monday morning that newspaper proprietors will even begin to entertain the idea of doing away with Sunday work. That blissful period will arrive at about the time curiosity becomes obsolete and money getting runs out of fashion.

We express our thanks to Mr. LOCKE for his advance movement in favor of opening the Public Libraries on Sunday. This is made in the interest of the large class of young men attracted to our city, who are without the safeguards of home and family ties. If is a far sighted philanthropy and an enlarged and hearty christianity, that dictates it, and we hope the earnest preacher who recommends it in such words of wisdom will soon witness the adoption of his policy.

THE threatened action—come from what quarter it may—in regard to the suppression of all descriptions of Sunday labor, even those exceptional employments essential to the conduct of the most important branches of manufacturing, will probably result in the adjustment of the principles of Sunday legislation to the wants and requirements of the last half of the nineteenth century instead of the early part of the eighteenth. If our glass, iron and steel works can be compelled to abate the little Sunday work performed in them, necessary to keeping the fires in their furnaces from Saturday night to Monday morning, then our most important branches of manufacturing will be struck down, and capitalists compelled to seek other localities for the prosecution of their business. We have no idea that the Sunday laws are so comprehensive in their scope, however, and believe that a full discussion of their principles, before our courts, will result in the decision that many employments now conducted on Sunday, and which were unheard of when the laws were framed, come within the exceptions of the law, and are necessary employments. Iron, steel and glass are included in the necessaries of life, with as strong reason, as bread, meat or milk. In the present developments of business, and inter-communication between communities, newspapers have become a necessity, and the amount of Sunday work necessary to their production, a liberal and and wise interpretation of the law, will include in the employments excepted from the provisions of the statute. We merely hint at these general principles, and have no doubt measures will be promptly taken to have them definitely determined by the judicial power that construes our laws.

THE Japanese are altogether the best instructed and most enterprising emigrants that are now reaching our shores, from the other side of the Pacific. The mass of the Chinese emigration up to this time, has been composed of the lower orders of that plodding race, who are shipped to California by the cargo, and under the direction of companies of Chinese capitalists. These companies regard their charges as so much flesh, blood, bone and muscle, with a certain tangible and easily realized money value. There is but a small display of individual enterprise by the Chinese emigrants, while the Japanese are alive to all their opportunities, and grasp the main chance with the avidity and skill of a Connecticut Yankee. This is shown by the fact that they are the first to take hold of tea culture and the production of silk in California. Let an account of the purchase of a ranch of twenty-four hundred acres by a party of Japanese, on which they propose to cultivate the tea plant, the silk worm and its tree, and certain bamboo esculents which taste like a mixture of artichoke and asparagus. In addition they are embarking in the fish culture in a manner peculiar to themselves; the fish harvest being secured in large line cemented tanks or small lakes. The Japanese silk worms feed on the oak, and produce a beautiful gray silk, while their nuts give a "China oil" which makes a clear, pure light. On this side of the continent we can all send a cordial welcome to the Japanese. In a few years, we have no doubt, the character of the Chinese emigration will change for the better, and instead of getting the refuse of "the children of the sun," the advantages of our undeveloped resources on the Pacific coast will attract intelligence, enterprise and skilled labor, to say nothing of immense amounts of capital.

The Possibilities of Cotton Production.

Great Britain is in want of cotton—not only a better quality, but a large increase in the supply. The Manchester mill owners have petitioned the Government to assist them with money in the production of cotton in India. During the rebellion England received cotton from fifty-one new fields other than American, and mostly Indian; but the working of the material was detrimental to the health of the people, while the cotton obtained fabrics were of the coarsest and, consequently, cheapest kind. The largest yield of cotton in India, under the impetus given by our civil war, was in 1865, when it reached 1,850,618 bales, but this was brought down in 1868 to 1,420,576 bales. Egypt produced in 1855, 404,411 bales, and in 1868 but 154,618. Both Egypt and India paid the penalty of too exclusive devotion of their lands to cotton, by famines which carried off nearly a million of human beings. In these countries—particularly in India—densely populated as they are, food and not cotton must ever remain the most important question with the cultivators of the soil.

It is to the United States that England, France and Germany must look for the supply of cotton. In no portion of the globe are the requisites for successful cotton culture combined as they are in the cotton States of the South. No other country can compete with us in the production of this staple, or in getting it to the European market. This fact is one of the lessons of the war. The embarrassments in the manufacturing districts of England will continue—there is no help for them—until the American cotton States turn out the supplies that their spindles require,—and this will be accomplished just as soon as the labor, capital and enterprise of the cotton producers fall into the old channels of antebellum times, aided as they will be by additions of Northern and foreign enterprise and capital to grasp the great opportunities of the occasion.

It is interesting to compare the present and possible production of cotton at the South when the cotton lands of that section shall be made available to the same extent that the grain producing regions of the North and Northwest are now cultivated and harvested. In round numbers the American cotton crop of last year was 2,430,000 bales, or 972,000,000 of pounds, worth in currency about $240,000,000. According to the computations made to produce this amount of cotton required 7,292,000 acres. The area of the States growing cotton, exclusive of Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri—in portions of which the plant may be successfully cultivated—is 425,365,440 acres. This area may be fairly taken as the possible cotton field of the future, setting off the portions of the cotton-growing States proper which cannot be employed for cotton production against the Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia lands which may be so employed. The United States then have a capacity of cotton production of 122,121,835 bales, which, at existing prices would be worth $30,000,000,000—a sum which staggers the imagination. The crop of last year occupi d only one-fifty-ninth part of this vast area, and but one-sixty-second the same proportion of the sum mentioned.

The United States is to remain the chief cotton grower of the world, and the realization of these seemingly impossible figures, depends almost wholly upon an increased supply of labor. This magnifies the importance of encouraging emigration especially from China, for we believe it is from that densely populated country, the future cotton-growers of the South must come.

Purity of New York Politics.

The purity of New York politics is illustrated by the allegation of the New York *Times*, that, at the election last fall in that city, many of the Republican registers and inspectors of elections connived with the Copperhead ballot box stuffers to perpetrate the gigantic frauds by which the State was carried for Seymour and Hoffman, and on the conclusion of which these faithful guardians bargained with the Copperheads for permission to put in a given number of fraudulent votes. For instance: A Republican registrar whatever the sum might be that was bargained for. In this way a large portion of the 20,000 fraudulent votes cast in that city for the Copperhead ticket were obtained. A cotemporary well remarks that when the Republicans in New York act thus, in what a state of putridity must be the Democratic party of that city.

IT is related that when Mr. Robeson was first named to him to succeed Mr. Borie in the Navy Department, in order to know the New Jersey man better, the President suggested that the retiring Secretary should invite him to accompany the Presidential party to West Point, then on their way. It was done. On the way up and during the time they remained there Grant embraced every opportunity to draw Robeson out on various topics. Of course Mr. Robeson—who had no idea at that time of being offered a place in the Cabinet—felt considerably honored in the attentions he received from the President, and spoke his mind quite freely on every subject introduced. Grant is said to have eyed Robeson as a man does a horse he is about to purchase. The President had told Borie that Robeson had many good points about him, and he would appoint him Secretary of the Navy, as he guessed he was about as good a man as he could get.

A PROFESSIONAL gentleman of high attainments and social and political influence in Canada, writes to the Buffalo *Express* relative to the remarkable development there of annexation ideas. He affirms that the larger part of the people are decidedly in favor of annexation. The writer argues strongly in favor of it as a measure good for all concerned.

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER POLITICS.

The Senatorial and Legislative Nominations.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent "Justice" misrepresents affairs in this Senatorial and Legislative District, doubtless from malicious motives. And first, there never was any understanding that Beaver county was to have two members of Assembly during any part of the apportionment, and no such understanding ever was claimed or admitted in either county. Hon. J. R. Kelly, of the Washington *Reporter*, states that the understanding was that Washington county was to have two members *all the time*, because she had been entitled to this under the former apportionment, and had double the taxables that Beaver county had. The Senator was to alternate, but as Beaver county was only entitled to one member, no more was to be claimed. After the announcement had been made for Senator in Beaver county, at the suggestion of the friends of the candidate a resolution was passed declaring for Beaver county either the Senator or an additional member, on the ground that half the representation was due to the county that elected the whole ticket. In Beaver county but one candidate for Assembly was voted for, and while the Senator received over *seventeen hundred* votes, the *two* candidates for Assembly received *less* than *twelve hundred* votes. The County Convention never passed a resolution claiming either the Senator or two members. It is understood at the time that Washington county would never yield a member because they claimed the member of right, independent of Beaver county, while the Senator belonging to both was an office to fight about, and to be secured by either according to circumstances. Washington county nominated their old members, who have served only one year each—capable, faithful, honest men—who will insist upon their right to a renomination, in view of the history of this matter, the vote the Beaver county candidate for Senator received as compared with the Representatives, the resolutions passed, and the fact that Beaver county voted for but one candidate for Representative, does not the communication of "Justice" appear very malicious and ill-timed? It will not serve the purpose of the author. In relation to the unexpended balance, his views are correct, and whoever is nominated must stand right on that question. TRUTH.

THE MONUMENTAL QUESTION.

Who Were the Contributors—Allegheny's Share.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As there have been many allusions made through the public press as to the amount contributed by the various districts to the Monumental Fund, particularly to the "paltry sum" received from Allegheny, I have examined the Treasurer's books, and classified the receipts as follows:

First—Receipts belonging properly to neither side of the river	$11,206 90
Second—Receipts from Pittsburgh	5,104 39
Third—Receipts from Allegheny	6,729 98
Total	$23,040 27

In the first class I have placed the ticket office receipts, as the attendance from Allegheny was fully as large as that from Pittsburgh; the dressing gown money, because one of the contestants was from Allegheny side, and was generously sustained by the people of that district; the Subsistence Committee money, because I think that fully half of the active members of that committee at that time were residents of Allegheny City, and the receipts of three of the city churches for the same reason. But granting that all of these receipts should be credited to Pittsburgh, (which would be manifestly unfair,) it will be seen that the contribution of Allegheny to the Monumental fund is not so "paltry" after all, and that our patriotic, loyal citizens have a right to protest against the Monument in their midst being "located." Let facts be given, not mere assertions. *Pittsburg won't Be.* FAIR PLAY.

ALLEGHENY, June 29, 1869.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mushrooms of gigantic size and extraordinary flavor, have been found growing by hundreds of thousands all around Cheyenne. A correspondent saw one that weighed one pound; was twenty-one inches in circumference, and seven in diameter. The stem was two inches thick and five inches long. When prepared for cooking, the meat was thirteen inches from one rim to the other, and from one to two and a half inches thick. They are delicious in flavor and tenderness.

The California papers of June 7th, just received, contain the latest revision of passenger fares. The charges are as follows: From San Francisco to Promontory $60, in gold; from San Francisco to Omaha $133; to St. Louis or Chicago $125; to Cincinnati $106 50; to Niagara Falls $100 50; to New York $94 50—about $176; all the through rates payable in currency. Children under twelve years of age half price; under five years free. One hundred pounds of baggage is allowed to each passenger.

The Central Pacific trains coming east pass over the road eleven hours quicker than in going west. The expenses for meals and sleeping cars are from $5 to $6 per day, either from Omaha to Sacramento cost $1 (gold). The sleeping car charges vary from 50 to 75 cents.

Bismarck says that he always intrusts difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious wives.

The clerical party in Austria assured the authorities that, if civil marriages were instituted in the empire, the sanctity of the family would be impaired. The opponents of the Concordat retort by producing the following statistics, showing the proportion of legitimate and illegitimate births in Vienna under the old condition of things:

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1862	12,127	11,117
1863	13,401	12,393
1864	12,865	11,849
1865	13,199	12,421
1866	12,937	13,272

The remains of John Wilkes Booth were interred at Baltimore on Sunday last, at Green Mount Cemetery. They were conveyed from the vault of the undertaker by pall-bearers chosen from the theatrical profession who knew the deceased, and were followed by the family. About fifty persons, including relatives and friends of the family, were present at the burial, the larger portion being ladies. A detachment of members of the press of the city in America now lie side by side, including Junius Brutus and his father Richard, who died in 1839 at the age of seventy-six years.

The New York *Herald* says it always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May it sent away 450,551 letters and received 250,000. This seems to prove that the masses of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them. That rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Italians send home but 4,500 letters for 7,893 brought over to them.

The Russian Czar seems very courteously disposed toward our people just now. In the first place, one of his naval squadrons, under the command of Admiral Erbentoff, is ordered to come into the Atlantic and visit the principal ports of our Eastern seaboard. In the next, the effect of which is due to a personal contestate, he has transmitted—perhaps the Admiral will bring it—a piece of artillery to President Grant embossed with the names of those places where General Grant obtained his victories over the rebels in the late commotion.

Hon. Gerritt Smith visited the Oswego Orphan Asylum recently, and was so much pleased on hearing that no distinctions were made on account of color that he at once gave $2,500 to the Asylum.

Carlos de Cespedes, the present leader of the Cuban insurgents, was in 1857 a student in Middletown, Conn. He was at the time an ardent admirer of American institutions, and was deeply impressed with the liberal ideas and principles of the Constitution of the United States.

An analysis of the rolls of the British peerage shows that only three peerages of the thirteenth century survive. There are fifty-four ages of the fourteenth century, seven of the fifteenth century, forty-four of the sixteenth, thirty-five of the seventeenth, ninety-five of the eighteenth, and 223 of the nineteenth. The new patents issued since Earl Grey's accession to the throne in 1830 are 167 in number, and of these 123 were created by Liberal and 40 by Conservative governments.

It is estimated that there are at least 50,000 American families permanently established in Europe, living upon the incomes of American investments, and enjoying the protection of the American Government, without contributing one iota to the payment of our taxes, or towards the wealth of the country by their productive labor. Here is a fair subject for Congressional legislation.

The profits of the Boston Peace Jubilee amounted to $1[illegible]700. To this are to be added the profits of the Gillmore testimonial, and then Mr. Gilmore is to receive $50,000, and the remainder is to go to the widows and orphans. Mr. Gilmore has also received a house and lot in Roxbury, valued at $25,000, as a gift from the managers.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It is as plain as the nose on a man's face that the Democratic party will boldly enter into the next national campaign with repudiation emblazoned on their banners." Whereupon the Boston *Post* replies: "Our advice to the *Commercial* regarding that nose is, Blow it!"

SENATOR ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, President *pro tem.* of the Senate; defends Mr. Sumner's position relative to the Alabama claims, and maintains "that the President and the American people will hold to the position of Mr. Sumner positively, as he affirmed as positively as anything can be of the political future. That no war between England and the United States will grow out of it may be affirmed with equal positiveness. Every public here is agreed to the propositions so well stated in Mr. Sumner's speech, and to the admirable tone in which they are presented."

THE famous Longworth wine cellar and the Longworth wine house in Cincinnati, have been "closed out." The sale has been going on for nearly a year. A paper of that city says the fact is significant to consumers as well as dealers, especially as the right to use the Longworth brand is reserved by, or rather dies with the interest of the estate of the late Nicholas Longworth, in the stock of wines just sold out.

THE *Weekly Mirror* is growing in prosperity and excellence, under a management that fully comprehends the wants of its family papers. It moreover discriminates justly, especially when it commends the COMMERCIAL. But we wish it would not call us "the organ," except it be of the independent masses—a position to which we do aspire.

GEN. GRARY has been complimented by the appointment of his son, William Logan Geary, by the President, to a cadetship at West Point, for the class of next year.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Its Religious and Social Aspects.

The Newspaper Question Considered from an Enlightened Standpoint—How Sunday Work May be Avoided—The Opening of the Public Libraries on Sunday Recommended—A Sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Locke, of the Liberty Street (M. E.) Church.

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."—*Exodus 20th chapter 8th v.*

The reading of this text, so authoritative in the very air that surrounds it, will suggest to those here present, that the discourse is to be a discussion of the absorbing question of the proper observance of the Sabbath.

A veneration for set times and special seasons, is one of the strongly marked characteristics not only of this nation but of all civilized nations. Great and important events, that it were impossible should ever duplicate themselves, are kept alive by association with some recurring day, that gives to them all the freshness of a formal repetition. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—the successive steps of the war of the Revolution, by the annual observance of days and dates, are as familiar to us and our children, as though we were the principal actors, instead of only spectators a hundred years distant.

It is an interesting question, whether this observance of days, national and secular, is a mere habit, now grown into a second nature, or whether that which we call habit has not itself grown out of that which is a part of our nature. Back of most of the traditions of men, however gross or monstrous they may be in form, there is something of the solid and substantial truth; and it seems to me that underlying the setting apart of certain days for the commemoration of certain great events can be plainly discovered the Divine setting apart of the sabbath, itself commemorative of creation finished, and befitting promise of rest eternal.

So separate and distinct day occurs oftener than this one, and no day is so full of sacred memories. We do not go back to the age of poets, or philosophers, or statesmen, for the record of its enactment. Pythagoras, and Socrates, and Solon, and Lycurgus, have associated their names with systems of religion and philosophy and law. Nimrod, and Romulus, and Cesar, and Alexander, are known through the empires they have founded. Newton has written his name in the stars, and that of Franklin is read in the glare of the lightning. But no human name, entitling its bearer to the benefactor of his race, is connected with the Sabbath. Ante-dating all human laws, and all human enactments, it stands forth as the thought of God—merits, if stands part of paradise, and of Him who legislates for all times and for all men.

Universal experience attests the wisdom of this hebdomadal rest. Human nature cannot endure, unrelieved, the strain upon its forces in the struggle for life, any more than the metal in the steam engine can, without rest or intermission, wield the sledge hammer. Whether on the land or on the sea, the toilers with the hands or toilers with the brain, the need of the seventh day is a proved necessity. It may be prostituted to the most unworthy purposes, and its rest run into riotous dissipation; but the sanctity of the day cannot be abolished. Its wise provision, as an example, remains told and demonstrative in the ages forever. If you ask me why the seventh day is the appointed day of rest, rather than the tenth day, as man once proposed, I point you in his own answer—that He who made man ordained the Sabbath, and originated it for man. It was not an arbitrary enactment, as some have supposed, but was the result of a wise influence that may be thought to abide in numbers, in the needs, and in the constitution that appointed the seventh day of rest.

Universal experience attests the mercifulness of this day of rest. I am a believer in the depravity of human nature. Avarice is cruel, and power is oppressive, and they seek to reason so while the world stands. It is needful that there should be such checks to avarice and oppression that if they may not be uprooted they may be restricted. The mercenary employer, for six days in the week, may oppress from morning until night. The law will allow a man to do what he pleases with his own. He may drive himself and his horses twenty hours out of every twenty-four, if he can get away with it under. But God's law, which is above all human laws, has placed a check athwart that man's path, and he cannot drive one hour of the sabbath except at infinite peril to body and soul.

But these points, which are of common and every day experience, do not exhaust the wisdom or the mercifulness of the enactment of the sabbath. It was never intended that men should live isolated and alone. The institution of the family is as much of God as the ordination and setting of the sun in the firmament. The organization of families into communities is also from Him, as we know society in many instances is dreadfully warped of shape and proportion, association is the fixed and fundamental law, and the best we can will observe, my friends, that religion, civil virtue, and integrity, are the true basis of this association. There could be no society without these. Beyond a show of patriotism, of selfishness and passion, and society would not hold together a single hour.

It may be that in the lapse of years, and in the changes of gracious dispensations, the form of the family may have lost something of its sacredotal character. But I contend that it is still implied—its high prerogative and voice of institution is more potent than any other would make as sacrifices have more of efficacy than all other agencies. The responsibility of him who stands at the head of the family, cannot be delegated to any other. The social and moral, and intellectual wellbeing of his children rest on him, and must, to the Almighty, and God and society will hold him to the full account.

It is too late to discuss the influence of some existing upon society at large, on this point. We have spoken to you as men whose occupations close with Sunday, and for those hundreds and thousands in these good cities we have no homily to read. You are men engaged every Sabbath on the railroads of this country, and that is but a single branch of the nation's industry. Nearly every corporate and post-office keeps its employees at work on the Sabbath. The telegraph operator, sitting before the battery, knows all distinction in days. The merchantman prefer is a compulsory Jew; and will not work on Saturday because he must work on Sunday.

I have no sympathy with those persons who are constantly bewailing the profligacy of the press. There is profligacy there as it sometimes appears in the pulpit, or at the bar, or in the office of the physician. The press is by day the right hand power of law and order, of education and of religion; and we could no more do without it as an auxiliary in every good work, than we could do without the rain falling rain-drops, or the shining sun. But a Sunday paper! It upon the daily press, that upon its head rests the condemnation of this public and semi-legalized Sabbath desecration. In the demand for the paper of Monday morning that laughs at expense or labor or sacrifice, that will have it at the breakfast table of the next assize-town—it is this demand of the newspaper, that is the motive power that keeps the Sunday express train thundering on the track; that opens the door of the postoffice, that is lent electric speed to the messages of the ceaseless click of the telegraph.

How are we to emancipate this vast army of workingmen from the demoralization of Sunday labor? How are we to reach the four or five hundred millions of dollars invested, whose presence at home in the family circle, and love in the sanctuary, would be so good for good? The reading public, grown to be so gormand, would not be satisfied with five papers on Monday, and the first waiter that brought one chanton Monday, Is the newspaper printed for his benefit, and will he be dated as it were on Sunday, and yet at such a cost to good morals and right public opinion, and the proper observance of the Sabbath, [illegible]ould he print on Sunday.

But how to secure a proper observance of the Sabbath, there is another class to be profited by. I mean the numerous class of men who are compelled to live in cheap hotels and boarding houses and restaurants. What time have they for the fireside circle and the family, for quiet reading on the Sabbath, or of quiet thought out of the rushing scenes of trade. It is time for Labor to wipe his sweaty brow and, giant though he is, to rest his tired hands.

But the silence of the Sabbath is not the silence of death, nor is the smell of its flowers the smell of decay. A sullen moroseness, that would obliterate every countenance, that would hush every joyous sound; that would put an end to all song on every hillside, or merry laugh; that would drape our dwellings in sackcloth, and spread our tables with bread and water, would be against the Sabbath as a day for binding together in bonds closer and purer the family and the community.

You may remember with sadness the little one that you took away in the grave and the day when your boy left you full of hope and promise, never more to return, may be kept in your own chamber and darkened, and in the darkened chamber. But I tell you, my friends, that our Father in Heaven would have that His day should be environed by any such austerities. Emblem itself of rest, and promise of perennial happiness, the day of God in turning Sabbath ought to bring peace and joy to the household.

In these days, when men are disposed to rebel against labor, and they are pleased to call it the right to labor, it becomes necessary to remind them of their obligation to the Sabbath. But I will dream that this genial wave of infidel and false philosophy, and of perverted humanity, has swept from the correct notions of this blessed day. Those of you who have leisure to do as you please, who can come and go at your own bidding, If you would know how to spend this day to our American homes, ought to look in upon a whole family never at home except on the Sabbath. There are sons of workingmen here to-day that can recall such a scene. The family prayer, that distinguished that morning from all others; the kindly interchanges of affection that marked the day; the innocent gossip about all that occurred during the week; the solicitude all else, the presence of father and mother, and brothers and sisters, that the stern necessities of toil separated from each other, are these are the recollections that make the Sabbath so dear to our American homes.

But we would do well to remember, my friends, that such a rest on the Sabbath as passes the whole day in dressing, and in the drowsy idleness, would be as much a violation of the spirit and design of the Sabbath as the most violent manual labor; and those amenities of home, of which we have spoken, however kind of gentle, however affectionate or elevating, that leave no room for the public worship of Almighty God, would be as much against the spirit and design of the Sabbath as the richings of the most lawless. No, that the individual nor the community can do without the public worship of God, offered to Him in the publicity of the sanctuary. No, not even family worship, simple as it is pure, can take the place of this. The public worship of Almighty God—why, my brethren, it is the only safe-guard of revealed truth; it is that which elevates the standard of public morals, and is itself the great education of the people in correct religious sentiments, and whose observance of the Sabbath leaves out the idea of public worship, fails to comprehend the Sabbath in its true value.

But it is claimed that as a day exempt from toil every one ought to be allowed to employ its leisure as may best accord with his own tastes. The law of the Sabbath, as it fell from the lips of Him who is confessedly the Lord of the Sabbath, must be acknowledged by all to be a very liberal one; and the Sunday laws, as they are called, enacted by the State, are in the same spirit of liberality. However it may have been in the tragic days of New England, of which Longfellow writes, when those creatures of the poet's imagination—Walter Mercy, the tithing man, and Nicholas Upsall, the Quaker, were living realities—however it may have been then, no one's house is now invaded to see how he observes the day, and no censor stands to mark his absence from the house of worship.

A man may do well nigh as he pleases on this day, so far as the civil law controls him; and quite as he pleases, if he will only please to have a proper regard for the rights of others. My neighbor, who works hard all the week, might choose to enjoy the leisure of the Sabbath with feasting, and music and dancing. But must a whole neighborhood, whose tastes and pursuits are altogether different,—must a solitary individual, whose rights are equally sacred and equally secured before the law, yield his sacred rights without a word of protest?

A fatal place is made for the workingmen of those huge cities. Sent up in rolling mills and manufactories; living in narrow courts or crowded avenues, we are besought to open our public gardens on the Sabbath, that they may breath the fresh air, and enjoy the sweet sunlight of the green country. We are asked to increase the capacity of our passenger railways to take this oppressed throng to our beautiful suburban retreats. Still pleading for the workingman, you are importuned to open your stores, that he may be accommodated with luxuries that only the Sabbath days' leisure will allow him to enjoy.

And my brethren, the appeal has wonderful force, just because of those in whose interests it is made. Your sympathies and duty where the workingmen of this community. Nothing would make us happier than to lighten unnecessary burdens from off their shoulders, and to secure to this nation but of all the civilized nations. Great and important events, that it were impossible should ever duplicate themselves, are kept alive by association with some recurring day, that gives to them all the freshness of a formal repetition. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—the successive steps of the war of the Revolution, by the annual observance of days and dates, are as familiar to us and our children, as though we were the principal actors, instead of only spectators a hundred years distant.

It is an interesting question, whether this observance of days, national and secular, is a mere habit, now grown into a second nature, or whether that which we call habit has not itself grown out of that which is a part of our nature. Back of most of the traditions of men, however gross or monstrous they may be in form, there is something of the solid and substantial truth; and it seems to me that underlying the setting apart of certain days for the commemoration of certain great events can be plainly discovered the Divine setting apart of the sabbath, itself commemorative of creation finished, and befitting promise of rest eternal.

So separate and distinct day occurs oftener than this one, and no day is so full of sacred memories. We do not go back to the age of poets, or philosophers, or statesmen, for the record of its enactment. Pythagoras, and Socrates, and Solon, and Lycurgus, have associated their names with systems of religion and philosophy and law. Nimrod, and Romulus, and Cesar, and Alexander, are known through the empires they have founded. Newton has written his name in the stars, and that of Franklin is read in the glare of the lightning. But no human name, entitling its bearer to the benefactor of his race, is connected with the Sabbath. Ante-dating all human laws, and all human enactments, it stands forth as the thought of God—merits, if stands part of paradise, and of Him who legislates for all times and for all men.

Universal experience attests the wisdom of this hebdomadal rest. Human nature cannot endure, unrelieved, the strain upon its forces in the struggle for life, any more than the metal in the steam engine can, without rest or intermission, wield the sledge hammer. Whether on the land or on the sea, the toilers with the hands or toilers with the brain, the need of the seventh day is a proved necessity. It may be prostituted to the most unworthy purposes, and its rest run into riotous dissipation; but the sanctity of the day cannot be abolished. Its wise provision, as an example, remains told and demonstrative in the ages forever. If you ask me why the seventh day is the appointed day of rest, rather than the tenth day, as man once proposed, I point you in his own answer—that He who made man ordained the Sabbath, and originated it for man. It was not an arbitrary enactment, as some have supposed, but was the result of a wise influence that may be thought to abide in numbers, in the needs, and in the constitution that appointed the seventh day of rest.

Universal experience attests the mercifulness of this day of rest. I am a believer in the depravity of human nature. Avarice is cruel, and power is oppressive, and they seek to reason so while the world stands. It is needful that there should be such checks to avarice and oppression that if they may not be uprooted they may be restricted. The mercenary employer, for six days in the week, may oppress from morning until night. The law will allow a man to do what he pleases with his own. He may drive himself and his horses twenty hours out of every twenty-four, if he can get away with it under. But God's law, which is above all human laws, has placed a check athwart that man's path, and he cannot drive one hour of the sabbath except at infinite peril to body and soul.

But these points, which are of common and every day experience, do not exhaust the wisdom or the mercifulness of the enactment of the sabbath. It was never intended that men should live isolated and alone. The institution of the family is as much of God as the ordination and setting of the sun in the firmament. The organization of families into communities is also from Him, as we know society in many instances is dreadfully warped of shape and proportion, association is the fixed and fundamental law, and the best we can will observe, my friends, that religion, civil virtue, and integrity, are the true basis of this association. There could be no society without these. Beyond a show of patriotism, of selfishness and passion, and society would not hold together a single hour.

It may be that in the lapse of years, and in the changes of gracious dispensations, the form of the family may have lost something of its sacredotal character. But I contend that it is still implied—its high prerogative and voice of institution is more potent than any other would make as sacrifices have more of efficacy than all other agencies. The responsibility of him who stands at the head of the family, cannot be delegated to any other. The social and moral, and intellectual wellbeing of his children rest on him, and must, to the Almighty, and God and society will hold him to the full account.

It is too late to discuss the influence of some existing upon society at large, on this point. We have spoken to you as men whose occupations close with Sunday, and for those hundreds and thousands in these good cities we have no homily to read. You are men engaged every Sabbath on the railroads of this country, and that is but a single branch of the nation's industry. Nearly every corporate and post-office keeps its employees at work on the Sabbath. The telegraph operator, sitting before the battery, knows all distinction in days. The merchantman prefer is a compulsory Jew; and will not work on Saturday because he must work on Sunday.

I have no sympathy with those persons who are constantly bewailing the profligacy of the press. There is profligacy there as it sometimes appears in the pulpit, or at the bar, or in the office of the physician. The press is by day the right hand power of law and order, of education and of religion; and we could no more do without it as an auxiliary in every good work, than we could do without the rain falling rain-drops, or the shining sun. But a Sunday paper! It upon the daily press, that upon its head rests the condemnation of this public and semi-legalized Sabbath desecration. In the demand for the paper of Monday morning that laughs at expense or labor or sacrifice, that will have it at the breakfast table of the next assize-town—it is this demand of the newspaper, that is the motive power that keeps the Sunday express train thundering on the track; that opens the door of the postoffice, that is lent electric speed to the messages of the ceaseless click of the telegraph.

How are we to emancipate this vast army of workingmen from the demoralization of Sunday labor? How are we to reach the four or five hundred millions of dollars invested, whose presence at home in the family circle, and love in the sanctuary, would be so good for good? The reading public, grown to be so gormand, would not be satisfied with five papers on Monday, and the first waiter that brought one chanton Monday, Is the newspaper printed for his benefit, and will he be dated as it were on Sunday, and yet at such a cost to good morals and right public opinion, and the proper observance of the Sabbath, [illegible]ould he print on Sunday.

But how to secure a proper observance of the Sabbath, there is another class to be

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

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Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING June 29, 1869.

The condition of the local money market indicates at present a healthy tone. The demand for money is rather brisk, taking in view the dullness of trade generally. Our banks no doubt could discount more liberally if they thought it were prudent to do so, but their customers must be satisfied with what they can get. We notice a good deal of paper on the street market which sells at rates ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

—United States bonds were depressed to-day by the tight condition of the New York money market.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121½	121	121½
1862 5-20's	121½	121¼	121¼
1864 5-20's	118	117¾	117¾
1865 5-20's	118	117¾	117¾
1865 5-20's, new	119½	119½	119½
1867 5-20's	119⅝	119½	119¼
1868	119⅝	119½	119¼
10-10's	118	118	118
Gold	137½	137¾	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

June 28.	June 29.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	137¾	137¾	...
U. S. 6s, 1881	121¾	121¾	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121¾	121¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117¾	117	¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	117¾	117¾	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, 120	119¾	...	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867, 120	119¾	...	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868, 119¾	119¾	...	¼
U. S. 10-40s	118½	...	¼

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The feature in Southern securities was a "break" in new Tennessee, which fell to 55½, the decline being less marked in the old bonds. The Missouris and Alabamas were also weak and pressed for sale during this period. The current changed later in the week, and Tennessee recovered nearly four per cent., when it was announced that, while the Interest would not be paid in July, the Comptroller would make in effort to do so as soon as possible. After speaking of the difficulties encountered in meeting previous payments, his letter continues:

"In borrowing money as aforesaid, on an implied second, and since for the schools and roads, by authority of subsequent legislation, noted in good faith, and I believe that full reliance was placed in my promises and in my opinion, therefore, the treachery, hypocrisy, ingenuity and knavery of others in reference to their duty to the State will not justify me in failing to see that the money borrowed from the Fourth National Bank, New York, is as promptly paid as the facts in the case will admit, and that the faith and credit of the State there is thus kept inviolate, and being ascertained, that the law that makes it my duty—as above—to borrow money, of necessity so made me, Comptroller of the State Treasury, as to invest me with full power to replace the money borrowed; and being fully informed to fulfill the pledges and engagements made for and in the name of the State. I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I shall now proceed to redeem the pledges of the State made to our fiscal agent in New York by paying what we owe, or in my efforts to do so I will wind up my connection with its office. To do this some of our citizens will have to wait for a short time for their claims against the State, others will wait a month or two, however, than to see the credit of the State forever tarnished, if not ruined, for the benefit of a few unprincipled experimenters and speculators."

—The expectation that money will be easier by the first of July, on the heavy disbursements for interest and dividends, has a tendency to keep the market strong, and a rapid advance is expected when the half yearly interest and dividends are made. The western roads are doing a heavy business, and although not receiving as high rates as they did last year, are probably earning about the same amount of their stockholders as they did then. At present prices they pay a fair return for the money invested. The New York roads are going upon the prosperous basis of the early consolidation of Hudson and New York Central, upon which a capital of one hundred millions, and is promised of 10 per cent. on the former per cent on the latter basis. The rapid appreciation of these two roads, as yet, appears marvelous to the uninitiated, as to the enormous scrip dividends have not sustained the prices of the stocks, and the attention of the wealthy has not been so much absorbed on the consummation of the consolidation is looked for by the public generally, who desire to know to what extent the present watering is warranted by the business done.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 29, 1869.	10:00	10:30	12:00	1:30	4:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	195½	195½	196	195½	195½
Hudson River	146½	...	146½	145	...
Erie	97¼	97¼	97¼	97	97¼
Michigan Central	106½	106½	106½	107	107
Michigan Southern	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99½	99½	99½	99¾	99
Chicago and Rock Island	...	...	99¼	99¼	99¼
Chicago and Northwestern	80½	80½	80½	80¾	80½
Chicago and Northwestern, pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	117½	117½	117½	117½	117⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	...	...	...	29	...
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash	73½	...	73½	73	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	140	...	...	...	140
Chicago and Alton, pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute	74¾	...	74¾	74¾	...
Terre Haute, preferred	85	...	85¼	85¼	...
Adams Express	88½	...	88¾	88¾	...
American Express	63	...	63	63	...
United States Express	16	...	16	16	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	45	...	45	45	...
Canton Co.	32	...	32	32	...
Pacific Mail	132	...	132	132	...
New York and Harlem	137½	137½	137½	137¾	137¾

The comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
New York Central	196¼	195½	...	¾
Hudson River	146½	146½	...	...
Erie	97¼	97¼	...	...
Michigan Central	106½	106½	107	107
Michigan Southern	97¾	97¾	98	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99¾	99½	99¾	99
Chicago and Rock Island	...	99¼	99¼	99¼
Chicago and Northwestern	80½	80½	80¾	80½
Chicago and Northwestern, pref.	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	117½	117½	117½	117⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	...	...	29	...
Toledo and Wabash	73½	...	73½	73
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	140	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton, pref.	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute	74¾	...	74¾	74¾
Terre Haute, preferred	85	...	85¼	85¼
Adams Express	88½	...	88¾	88¾
American Express	63	...	63	63
United States Express	16	...	16	16
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	45	...	45	45
Canton Co.	32	...	32	32
Pacific Mail	132	...	132	132
New York and Harlem	137½	137½	137½	137¾

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 29, 1869.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M. W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 29, 1869.

River on a stand, with four feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 29, 1869.

River rising slowly, with six and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 29, 1869.

River rising slowly, with five and a half feet water. Weather clear. Thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth		Elizabeth	
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva	
New Star	Muhleman	Reedsburg	
Argosy	Moore	Cincinnati	

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva	
Allena May	Flanegan	Geneva	
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville	

MONONGAHELA—Six feet six inches and rising.

ALLEGHENY—Eight feet, rising.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet six inches and rising. The weather during the day was pleasant. Trade on the landing was not active, freights to most ports being scarce. The spring trade is pretty well over.

AS usual, the favorite packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE steamer Argosy will leave Thursday at 12 o'clock, and will be ready to receive freight this morning.

THE punctual packet Kenton, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth on time. She will be here to leave on her regular day, Friday, at 4 P. M.

THE favorite packet Wauanita, Capt. C. A. Davo, leaves this day for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and Minnesota.

THE punctual packet Argosy, Capt. George D. Moore, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. The Argosy is a good, fast steamer and goes through on time. Passengers and shippers will bear her in mind.

THE steamer Annabillo, Captain McCarty, on her way from St. Louis, has the following freight for Pittsburgh: 13 boxes saddlery hardware, 5 boxes hardware, 10 barrels washed potatoes, 4 barrels sorghum molasses, 2 bundles pieces furniture, 31 barrels barytes, 1 bales rags, 26 barrels crude clay, 295 barrels flour.

THE attention of steamboat men and others is called to the advertisement in our river column in regard to the laying of the cornerstone of the new building at Monongahela wharf. The first-class packet Franklin, Capt. G. W. Clarke, has been engaged for the occasion. There will be a good time and no mistake. Let all that can attend do so.

THE fine passenger steamer New State, Capt' C. Muhleman, takes her departure this day at 11 A. M. for Wheeling and intermediate points. This boat is a great favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. We take pleasure in saying a good word for the boat and officers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The fine steamer Wauanita, Capt. C. A. Dravo, takes her departure for Galena, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is a large favorite with both passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Captain C. A. Dravo is one of the most accomplished officers that ever came to this port. He will be ably assisted by Mr. George L. Reppert, an experienced and gentlemanly clerk. Don't forget the Wauanita.

THE advertisement of the United States Mail Line, from this city to Brownsville and Geneva, will be found in our river column. The line is composed of the following new side wheel steamers, viz: Elector, Capt. Donaldson; Chieftain, Capt. Robert Phillips; and E. Bennett, Capt. G. W. Clarke. These boats are in splendid condition, and leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. For further information we refer our readers to our river column, or personally officer, J. L. Moorhouse, Esq., who knows all about it.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and forwarding on that of this station up to three o'clock Saturday afternoon:

J Taggart, 1 car bark; J S Newmyer, 1 do slate; W J Hammond, 2 do scrap iron; Dilworth, Richardson & Co, 30 bbls oil; Edmeston & Co, 14 pkgs drugs; Arbuckles & Co, 130 bags coffee, 4 do mustard; Lowenstein & Bro, 8 bbls feathers; E Headley, 10 hhds sugar, 38 bbls do, 19 tcs tea, 5 hf bxs tobacco, 8 bbls do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bdl sugar, 12 pkgs hdwe; Bissell & Co, 2 bbls tea; Anderson & Woods, 37 bbls whiskey; Mutual Glass Co, 1 bx glass; J Palmer, 1 car brick; J Taylor & Co, 1 bbl oil; R L Reynolds, 1 do lime; V Voelker, 1 do starch; L J Blanchard, 9 baskets glassware; A V R R Co, 9 cars rails.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

B Pfanm, 6 sks scraps; J S Liggett, 1 car wheat; Scott & Giral, 40 sks wheat, 75 skls oats; Lapple & W, 1 car barley; C B Loeb, 70 bbls oatmeal; 1 do half do; pianos McHenry & Hood, 31 bags sacks.

Glass Manufacturers' Imports.

Adams & Co.....18 casks soda ash
Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.....18 casks soda ash
Cunningham & Dansen.....1 car sand.
Ripley & Co.....1 car sand.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	13	Superior Iron Works, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, metal	1	Superior Mills, ore	1
Hallman & H, m	1		
Total	16		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	4	J Reamer, metal	2
J Moorhead, metal	2	Lyon, Shinkle & Co, m	1
Lloyd & Black, m	1	J B Herron, metal	1
Total			11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	2	H Woodsides, metal	1
J Marshall & Co, metal	1	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	1
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight, P & Co, ore	6

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

J L Moorhouse, 2 bbls whisky, 11 do eggs, 200 bdls s boards; R C Schmertz, 104 bxs w glass; Michaels, R & co, 69 do do; Rinehart & S, 1 bx mdse; H Kernan, 6 head cattle; H Bell, 18 bbls flour; Fry & Taylor, 54 head sheep; W Waddington, 1,000 lbs old rope and s iron; C Caldwell, 5 baskets vegetables; W & R Caughey, 20 do do; S Shepler, 20 do cherries; W McElroy & Co, 20 bbls flour; A & S Groetzinger, 9 bbls hides; R Stockdale, 6 rolls leather; T Martin, 2 bxs fruit.

Greensboro.

PER STEAMER ALLENA MAY.—Wm McElroy & co, 105 locust posts, 6 bales hay; H Smith, 6 sks rags, 1 sk flaxseed; M W Rankin & Bro, 1 bdl eggs; Meanor & H, 1 sk bags; Bricker & co, 1 do do; R Fairman, 1 bbl charcoal; Watt, Lang & co, 8 c of bbls; Kramer & Hoffman, 1 do do; Watt, Lang & co, 100 do do

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SHUGART MURDER CASE.

Sixth Day's Proceedings—The Prosecution Propose to Cross-examine Annie Shugart—They are not Permitted to do so—Law Points Argued—Testimony of Another Daughter of Mrs. Shugart and Other Relatives—The Family of the Prisoner.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 28, 1869.

Court met at nine o'clock this morning, Judge McGuffin presiding, and the trial of Philopena Shugart, indicted for murder, was resumed.

The prisoner was brought into Court and looked quite ill, but appeared to have an indomitable will and desires to attend Court if it is possible for her to do so, in order to have the terrible suspense ended as soon as possible.

Court decided that all persons not having business inside the bar be excluded, in order that the prisoner might have more air.

LAW POINTS ARGUED AND DECIDED.

The witness, Annie Shugart, was again called to the stand.

Mr. McCandless stated that at the adjournment of Court on Saturday, the Commonwealth was about preparing an offer which he would now submit.

The offer was in substance that the Commonwealth was prepared to show that the witness, Annie Shugart, testified at the inquest and before the Grand Jury, and at former hearings in the case, "that she did not hear deceased say why he did not eat any more; that he was not sick when she left him; that she was in his room about half an hour or more, and she now testified that he was not well when she went to the field, and that he afterwards told her to go home and he would be there soon.

The Commonwealth now proposed to ask the witness if she did not testify before the Coroner's Inquest and the Grand Jury at former hearings as stated above—and for the purpose of giving her an opportunity to set the matter right, and also for the purpose of refreshing the memory and testing the recollection of witnesses.

Mr. Thompson, for the defense, replied that so far as the proposition was to ask what witness had stated before the inquest and Grand Jury at former hearings there was no objection. But if the object was to impeach the Commonwealth's own witness it would be objected to.

The Commonwealth then added to the offer "by notes of testimony and other witnesses."

Mr. Thompson said if this was the case the proposition would be objected to.

Mr. McCandless replied that the evidence showed that the little girl twelve years of age had visited her mother frequently, and had been in the office of the counsel for the defense, and this would show clearly the reason why the witness stated on Saturday a different state of facts from what she had stated before; these influences surrounding her to the extent they did, it would appear, had caused her to state that her mother told her to tell the truth—to tell that her father had sent her for the poison, and not wanted her to get poison for killing rats. The evidence before the Court was defective in failing to show any connection with the child, and the Commonwealth had the right therefore to cross-examine the witness, and ask their own witness as to what she testified on former occasions. In case the witness had proved unfriendly to the Commonwealth would have to even call members of the Grand Jury and those present at the Coroner's Inquest, for the purpose of contradicting her. In this case the presumption were taken entirely by surprise, and had the right to cross-examine their own witness.

Mr. Thompson replied at considerable length, quoting a number of legal authorities and claiming that the prosecution had no right to contradict witness called by them. If there was any evidence that the witness was an unwilling witness and that the Court had proper evidence of this fact, perhaps those questions might be permissible.

Mr. Mitchell followed for the defense, supporting the arguments advanced by Mr. Thompson. He claimed that the witness was not an unwilling one; that her testimony was given in a straightforward manner. He denied that she had been brought under the influence of the opposite party. She had been at the office, and in the presence of himself and Mr. McJunkin, had given her simple tale which the defense had familiarized the case. No effort had been made by the defense to put words in the mouth of witness. He (Mitchell) that unless there was a clear necessity for the reception of the testimony it should not be received. He called the proposition of the counsel for defense, to offer the testimony to refresh the recollection of the witness to give her an opportunity to set herself right, an "unreasonable," ready for the purpose of discrediting the witness before the jury.

Mr. McCandless replied at considerable length. He said the counsel for the defense had tried and tried well to prepare their case, but it was the intention to try the case on its facts. What was the necessity of the counsel for the defense obtaining a statement from this little child when they had no need to her testimony before the inquest? The witnesses had been withheld from the counsel for the Commonwealth. The evidence showed the witness had been brought under the influence of the opposite party, and the Commonwealth had the right to cross-examine.

Mr. Thompson then withdrew the first objection made, and objected to the entire offer on the grounds that the witness having been sworn and her testimony received by the Commonwealth, they had no right to cross-examine, because any attempt to contradict her would be received as mere hearsay, and would not in any event be received as testimony.

Judge McGuffin then delivered an opinion, stating that the question was not a new one. It was one raised upon a rule of evidence, and as a matter of course judges and lawyers learned in the law centuries ago must have had the same opportunity to raise and decide those questions that are given now. A party might contradict his own witness, but must not impeach him. There was a difference between contradiction and impeachment. The Court had examined this question before, and had examined it now, but of course was somewhat limited, being so far from home, and having but few authorities to refer to. The question was a mooted one; it had been decided, but the decisions conflicted. Upon the principle involved there appeared to be a diversity of opinion. The defendant's counsel had read 8th Watt, but might have gone back and read 7th Watt, or might have read Sergeant Rall, as the question was decided by Judge Tilghman. But subsequently, if they would look at 6th Watson and Sergeant, it would be found that Judge Rogers affirmed the decision in 12th Sergeant. But these cases were civil, and criminal in their relations. In the case in 6th Watson checks were offered in evidence, and the question was whether they were forgeries or not. The teller had testified before they were forgeries, but testified that they were genuine, and the Supreme Court said the party had a right to show how he came to testify upon his examination, while upon the stand. Judge McGuffin said he was unable to reach any criminal cases of this class in Pennsylvania, but he had examined some of the cases quoted by Judge Grubbs, and had been guided in New York and Massachusetts that it was not receivable. The authorities differed, but the Court believed the weight of authority would be against the reception of the evidence. In New York two criminal cases had been decided that way, and inasmuch as the weight of authority seemed to be that way, the Court would decide against the reception of this evidence, and overrule the present proposition.

Ex-District Attorney Biddle then made an offer proposing to prove that the witness had stated to the counsel for the defense, and also at former hearings, that the poison had been bought the day her father died, and also "that she (Mrs. Shugart) told the witness if father offered me any of the soup to tell him I had eaten at home;" and "the witness testified that she had bought the poison some days before, and relating to the conversation that took place in jail about the poison for the rats; the object being for the purpose of testing the recollection of the witness, and for the same reasons as assigned in the other proposition.

This offer was objected to as being substantially the same as the one before, and the evidence was ruled out by the previous offer.

Mr. McCandless then read another offer, setting forth that the Commonwealth having proved that the witness had been under the influence of her mother and taken the Commonwealth by surprise, and had refused to go to the office of the District Attorney, they, therefore, asked leave to cross-examine the witness.

Judge McGuffin overruled this proposition as being similar to the two before submitted—at least in principle, but stated that if anything was subsequently produced to show that the Court erred, the decision would be reversed.

The Commonwealth then announced that they had no further questions to ask the witness and she left the stand.

TESTIMONY OF A SON-IN-LAW OF THE PRISONER—HIS STATEMENTS.

Leonard Wise, sworn—[This witness declined to swear by the book, and was sworn by the uplifted hand]—Am married to a daughter of Mr. Shugart's; I made the information on which my mother-in-law was arrested; was present at the time my father-in-law, Jacob Shugart, died; first saw him about four o'clock the day he died—about a quarter of an hour before his death; was in the room, but not from that time until he died; was called in by Jacob Laux and found deceased was very low; Jacob Laux called me and told me to come down, that the old man was very sick; "that he thought he had got a dose one way or another." Objected to and objection sustained, except as to inclining the sickness to examine as legal proceedings. The question was then reduced to writing; the defendant objected to it as mere hearsay, and the 1st part *res gestæ*. Commonwealth added to the offer that they considered it a part of the *res gestæ*. The Court decided that it might be evidence for a special purpose.

I went on down to the house hastily, and was angry; found Mr. Shugart lying on the bed, and he appeared to be suffering a great deal; thought he would die when I saw him; shortly after I went down there he did die; he appeared to be moving about the bed restlessly, appearing to be under great pain; after I went in I went up to his death bed and asked him what was the matter; he did not answer, and I said where are your pains; he said in the stomach; I then looked at him again, and said I thought he was poisoned one way or the other; Mrs. Shugart was standing at the foot of the bed when I made the expression; directed my conversation to her; she made no reply; looked at Mrs. Shugart then and told her she would get in jail, to tell the truth; I thought Mr. Shugart was poisoned one way or the other; she then came over to me and said I ought to forgive her.

THE ACTIONS OF THE PRISONER—THE PHYSICIANS CALLED.

I did not know at the time what she meant by it, because I had been on bad terms with her all summer. She then stated to Mr. Shugart, she said, "Oh! my God, Jake, they tale as though you were poisoned," and then she said, "My God, Jake, haven't I done everything I could for you;" he then made the reply to go away, "let her alone;" I then told some of the children to go for the Priest and I would go for doctor, that I thought he would die; I then went to Dr. Bredin's office; told him "a servant girl was wanted immediately, to come out and went along with me down to the house; he went into the house then; Mr. Shugart was very low; he assisted him and putting some water on his head aspirated a few moments; the bungalow of the doctor by the time I told me that he could not tell any thing about Mr. Shugart's death under any circumstances; I went to the next door and told the doctor in Mr. Shugart's behalf to come over the next day in the forenoon; he said he would; I then told Jacob Laux to go over to the field where he was to get corn and see how much he would need to have husking done; I then went over to the row where he was and asked one of the soldier lying down if he had been husking, and he said he had been husking; I then went to the ground and saw that where he had been husking [illegible] I then told his son [illegible] I went over to the house [illegible] I then went to the house [illegible] I then went to the house [illegible] I then went